The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN.

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Address THE SUN, New York.

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1888,

Mr. Randall's Tariff Bill.

The tariff bill which Mr. RANDALL is to introduce in the House of Representatives to-day will command quite as much attention as the MILLS measure, and, from all eave the free traders, considerably more respect than that straddling scheme of surplus reduction.

Mr. RANDALL's bill has been prepared with the careful industry, the thorough acquaintance with all branches of the subject, and the unswerving devotion to the interests of American producers and manufacturers. which this Democratic American statesman brings to the performance of every public duty of the sort.

The RANDALL bill is an honest measure of surplus reduction. It begins at the right end. It begins with the internal revenue, sweeping away the tobacco taxes altogether, repealing the taxes on fruit brandles and weiss beer, removing the special taxes on wholesale and retail liquor dealers, and reducing the tax on distilled spirits from ninety to fifty cents a gallon.

How much will this count in the way of surplus reduction? On the basis of the figures of the last fiscal year, probably not less than \$63,000,000, the principal items of reduction being these:

Tobacco and special taxes... .\$30,109,007 26,407,588 1,090,379 5,351,095 n distilled spirits. Liquor dealers' special taxes.....

This is nearly thrice the reduction promised by the internal revenue bill which forms the tall to Mr. MILLS's tariff revision kite. But hesides reducing the income by upward of sixty-three millions annually, the internal revenue sections of Mr. RANDALL'S bill abolish that odious system of irritating and often petty supervision which carries the officers of the United States Government into every little beer saloon in every little town in the country, and behind the counters of every shop where cigars or snuff is sold. The whole special tax business of the internal revenue-licenses, as the tax receipts are commonly but erroneously called -is done away with. The taxation of the tobacconists is removed. The taxation of the dealers in liquors is left with the States, where it properly belongs.

Thus the main reduction in revenue effeeted by Mr. RANDALL'S plan is effected by the abolishment of a great part of that hateful, unnecessary and un-American system which has survived for so many years the emergency which created it.

In drawing the tariff sections of his bill, presenting a customs schedule and a free enumerating not less than 312 articles Mr. RANDALL seems to have followed faith fully, but with independent intelligence, the general recommendation contained in Presi-

"The simple and plain duty," Mr. CLEVE-EAND wrote, "which we owe the country is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the Government, and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the Treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries." That is what Mr. RANDALL has tried to

accomplish.

The Geography of this City.

In introducing his resolution to abolish the name of Greenwich avenue and substitute for it the curt and commercial Seventh avenue, Alderman CONKLING struck at the last re maining distinction of old Greenwich, which used to be a suburb of New York, and a portion of which is in the Alderman's own district. Chatham street is already a thing of the past. Amity street has been changed into West Third, Orange, Amos, and Laurens are recalled only by the oldest inhabitants, and such renowned localities as Chelsea and Greenwich have faded almost out of mem-

ory and meaning. In the growth of New York these places have finally lost their distinctiveness, and, along with other places nearly as distinguished, are now only geographical reminisces. As is well known, Cherry Hill is situsted in the Fourth ward, about Cherry street pearits intersection with Roosevelt. It takes its name from the fact that the road which ran where Cherry street now is was planted with cherry trees. Chelsea extended from Twentieth to Twenty-third street, on the extreme west side of the town, and took its name from the London locality of the same appellation. It was reputed to be ultra-fashnable. London terrace, in West Twentythird street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenue, is now the only reminder of its existence. Rose Hill, on the other side of town, extends from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth street, and from Third to First avenue. It was the scene, in 1825, of the execution of a coln named Rosz, when the place was a hill. Murray Hill is bounded geographically by Thirty-fourth and Fifty-fifth street, and Park and Sixth avenue. The boundaries of Greenwich now correspond to Charles et, Fourteenth street, and Greenwich avenue. The Hook is at Corlears Point, In the Seventh ward, between Jackson street and Grand. Turtle Bay, where HORACE GREELEY once fived, is on the East River, between Forty-second and Forty-sixth street. The Bend in Mulberry street is known to all entightened New Yorkers. Beckman Hill is on the east side, at Fiftieth street, Prospect Hill at Fifty-second street and Sutton Hill at Fifty-eighth street. The Five Points, at the intersection of Park and Baxter streets, lost their discreditable distingtion when Worth street was cut through, connecting Broadway and the Bowery by a thoroughfare through the Sixth ward. The day of these localities has passed away, and the fugure historian of New York will yet be sbliged to search diligently for any trace of

places which in their time were as well known as Broadway, Wall street, or the Fifth evenue to the New Yorker of to-day.

As, one by one, the old American neighborhoods became absorbed in the rest of the city, there succeeded to them the quarters occupied by odd classes of Continental forsigners who gathered in particular districts, definitely bounded and covering, usually, a very small area. It is an interesting circumstance that while every Europe which has contributed materially to the population of the city, has some quarter where its people have chosen to congregate, those fcreigners who do not belong on the Continent of Europe are scattered and distributed in true Anglo-Saxon fashion. Thus there are \$1,000 persons of English, 2,500 of Welsh, and 2,000 of Scotch birth in New York city, but they limit themselves to no particular part of the town. On the other hand, the Italians have four distinct quarters-in Park street, in Crosby, in East Hundred and Ninth (Little Italy), and in West Thirty-third street. The Hungarians are to be found between Attorney and Pitt street, north of Stanton and south of Second street. The Polish and Russian Hebrews reside between Grand and Division, Allen and Clinton street. Those of our French citizens who are not in the South Fifth avenue, Bleecker, Wooster, and Fourth are to be found between Twentyfourth and Twenty-sixth street, and between the Sixth and Seventh avenue. The Roumanians, who are getting to be quite numerous in New York, reside for the most part in one of two streets, Ridge or Mulberry. The Bohemians have a colony in Fourth street, another in East Thirty-ninth, and another in East Fifty-eighth street. But the real Bohemian quarter extends from Sixtysixth street to Seventy-cighth and from the Second avenue to the East River. The

The Germans and German-Americans, who make up twenty per cent. of the city's population, are nearly all on the east side above Grand and below Fourteenth street. They begin to be numerous again on the same side of the town above Forty-third street, and so continue to Hundred and Fifth street. On the west side they are very numerous between Thirty-sixth and Forty-second and the Eighth and Tenth avenue. In this territory, extending about a quarter of a mile each way, there reside 20,000 persons, nearly 16,000 of whom are either Germans or German-Americans. It is a fact more easily credited than proved that nearly all the Bavarians and Badensers in town live within a short distance of Avenue A and Second street, whereas the Prussians, Saxons, Hessians, and Hanoverians live below Houston street or above Seventh. So prone are the Germans to gather in quarters already occupied by persons from their native provinces that two of their largest Catholic churches off of Avenue A are but a few hundred feet from each other, and two at Seventh avenue and Thirtieth street are no further apart. Yet on the cast side from Twenty-third to Eightysixth street there is but one German Catholic church.

Poles not resident in the Hebrew quarter

are to be found in Rivington and Stanton,

between Forsyth and the Bowery.

The tendency of the emigrant population to become compacted has been best shown recently by the Hungarians, who have been coming to New York in great numbers and who always settle among their compatriots. The inevitable and invariable mark of a Hungarian neighborhood is a crude sign bearing the colors of the nation, green and gold, accompanied by the word "Ungarn." In Bohemian neighborhoods the passer-by is attracted by the word "Cesky." Delicacy shops mark the German, table d'hôte signs the French, and the red beards of the wear ers the Russian parts of town. Such divisions as Yorkville, Greenwich, and Harlem having been obliterated, quarters devoted to various nationalities and the pursuit of various trades, crafts, and avocations would seem to have succeeded permanently to their places,

The Property of Authorship.

The arguments that flourish among the crowd of American writers and orators on the copyright question makes the reader d when we see them reproduce with emphasis and excessiveness by a clergyman as important as the Rev. Dr. VAN Dyke the fatigue becomes acute: and then we turn with all the more relief to the essay of the Rev. Mr. WHITON published in last week's Christian Union. It is a grateful contrast to the gush and exaggeration which are so generally lavished on the subject.

Mr. Whiton admits that all authors ought to be paid for their work, but he does not admit that the people of this country are guilty of thievery or piracy because they have not established a law of international copyright. It is a question whose moral basis is yet to be settled.

The property of an author in the book he has composed is not the same sort of property as that of the farmer in the corn he has grown or that of the cabinetmaker in the table he has constructed; and the distinction is fully recognized in our law of copyright when it limits the author to a period of twenty-eight vears, after which he no longer enjoys a legal right to compensation for the printing and selling of his book.

There is also another consideration which

Mr. Whiton does not dwell upon, and which is important to a right view of the problem. The value of a book as property depends upon its selling power-that is to say, upon the public demand for it; and this depends upon the state of education which exists in the community. In a village of African savages, for instance, Mr. BROWNING's "Sordello" would be worthless as a commodity, because none of the savages would want it. But in Boston the situation is happily changed. The people of Boston are highly cultured and able to appreciate "Sordello," and some of them may even understand it; and this fact is due not at all to Mr. BROWNING, but to the enterprise and expenditure of Boston which has provided such an education and created such a state of high intellectual culture that books of transcendent thought and sublime imagination are salable. Mr. Browning has contributed nothing toward the production of these intellectual conditions, while, on the other hand, Mr. LOWELL, a citizen of Massachusetts, who may, as a poet, fairly be called the superior of Mr. Browning, has been taxed and has paid his money and given his personal labor to build up the culture and intelligence and book-consuming ability of Boston. Yet it is proposed to put Mr. Browning, as an author, on the same level with Mr. LOWELL; and this is a proposition which evidently exceeds both reason and justice.

Now, we are quite willing that Mr. Brown-ING should be paid to a reasonable extent for his books that are consumed in Boston. but we are not willing that he should be paid on the same scale as Mr. Lowell or any other American author. The American belongs to the country; he does his share toward building it up and bearing its expenses, and producing its education and its book-buying power; while the English or French author does nothing of the kind. When the advocates of international copy-

right abandon the argumentation of frantic excitement and come down to common sonse and genuine justice, they will do more to advance their cause than can ever be done by their present method.

The Study of Divvleology.

Our esteemed and sober-minded contemporary, the Voice, asks us to examine an alleged case of dual nature in the person of Mr. A. G. MADEE, the Secretary of the National Anti-Saloon Republican Committee. The Voice thinks that we might find this case more mysterious and interesting even than that of "LARRY" and his divvie.

Another esteemed contemporary, the Boston Record, doubly esteemed because it is the evening attachment of the Daily Advertiser, calls our attention to some arrogant remarks of the Evening Post upon Mr. GEORGE W. CABLE's views about the Southern negroes. The Record asks us for judgment on the question "whether the editor of the Ecening Post wrote his contemptuous criticism of a man a thousand fold more competent to speak upon the matter than he is, as an expatriated Irishman, as a free trade apostle, as an eminent Mugwump, as a selfappointed critic of all things mundane, or as

simple and plain 'LARRY'? While we are sensible of the compliment implied in these and other requests of a similar character, we must decline at present to go into any matter not bearing directly upon the main issue, namely, the desperate struggle between "LARRY" GODKIN of the Second ward and his divvie of unveracity.

The struggle is now at its flercest, and instead of going off into an investigation of Mr. Manee's case and other alleged instances of anthropodalmoniae duality, or of inquiring into the merits of side issues like the CARLE matter, we prefer to hold our breath and keep our eyes firmly fixed upon the alethometer. Yesterday it reached 22, but yesterday was Sunday, a day when "Lar-Ry's" divvle is never quite at his worst. One divvle at a time, please.

A Note of Triumph. We find in the London Times the full text of Mr. Joe CHAMBERLAIN'S official report to

the Marquis of SALISBURY. This exultant communication tells the whole story. A single paragraph of it sums up the results of the negotiations:

"The treaty provides for the full concession of all commercial facilities to fishing vessels of the United States whenever and so long as the products of Canalian fisheries are admitted into the United States."

Mr. JOE CHAMBERLAIN need not have dded another word. It meant that he had won.

BISMARCK has now reached the mellow period of his life, and in a few days he will ener upon the seventy-fourth year of his age. Ie cannot bear the burdens that he once bore nor assume the aggressive as he formerly did. nor fight the battles that used to give him leasure. Furthermore, his health is not as robust as it was during the campaigns in

BISMARCK was much younger and stronger than he now is when he gained his influence over the aged monarch. The deceased Emperor was seventeen years older than Bis-MARCK; the new Emperor is seventeen years younger than BISMARCK.

We spoke from knowledge in our recent reference to the chagrin of the Reading strikers at their desertion by the ruling bosses of the Knights of Labor. The members of one large ssembly of the defeated lieading railroaders which has thrown up its charter, have given oreible expression to their views on the subect, and this will doubtless serve as a warning o others. It has been proved by large and long experience that no body of strikers belonging o the Knights of Labor can depend upon sus enance from the headquarters of the order by which they are taxed.

At the meeting of Illinois Republican clubs at Springfield last Friday Mr. A. M. Jones, bet er known as "Long" Jones, said: "Let us, for Gop's sake, elect some one to the White

louse that the people may know where his brains are. This seems to withdraw Senator Cullow.

The demolition of the old slave shambles in our Southern cities that used to be haunted by the negro traders of former times is going on. We spoke a few days ago of the tearing own of the old slave market in Nashville; and now we have the news from Richmond that the old slave pen there, of which so much was leard in slavery times, is being torn down. It s well. All such relics of the barbarous sys em that was abolished by ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S proclamation of emancipation ought to be wept from the face of the country.

Since a German gunboat sailed away from lamon with King Malleroa on board nothing has been heard until now of the unhappy exile's fate. A few weeks ago he was landed at Cam eroons, in West Africa, where the Germans in end to have him spend the rest of his days There is little danger of his meddling with Samoan polities at that distance. It is to be coped that the celebrated King Bell of Cameroons will make his unwilling guest as comortable as ipossible, and it has probably or curred to BELL that he had better keep on the right side of the Germans or they may whisk him off to Samoa as a further warning to native potentates who have views of their own

The solemn news is announced that more than twenty Republican newspapers "have out up the ALGER ticket." From which it may oe inferred that that wealthy Wolverine is put ing up liberally himself.

It is surprising that punishment is so rare y administered upon the obtrusive, impertiant and offensive fellows who stalk about here and there, now and then, as " mashers. The offended parties and their natural protect ors have been singularly lenient, as a genera hing, toward these fellows. But the fact that one of them in the upper part of the city felt he sting of a blackthorn upon his shoulders the other night, may serve as a warning to others of the kidney that they must mend their

The Protestant churches of Boston find it and to secure a supply of desirable clergymen We learn from the Boston Journal that as many as thirteen pulpits, of various denomination are vacant at this time. What can the matter be? Do the Boston churches pay too salaries, or do they demand too big brains?

A few days ago we referred to the fact that he Rev. Dr. TALMAGE, after addressing the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment, of which he is chaplain, remained for a time in the armory watching with interest" the dance that en sued between the militiamen and their part ners. We expressed our surprise that the Rev Dr. TALMAGE should thus give his countenance to the revelries of the dance, which he has so often condemned as ungodly and sinful, and which he could have checked in a moment by stepping to the front and delivering one of his old sermons on the subject.

The example of the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE appears to have had an influence upon at leas one of his reverend brethren, who is the pasto colored church. We learned from a report in Friday's Sun that the Rev. Mr. Dioga ap peared the previous evening in Grand Union Hall at the grand annual reception of the Order of Tents, which is a widespread organi zation of colored matrons and maids. further learn from the report that, after th Rev. Mr. Dioga had made an address at the reception, "dancing and general merrimen filled up the rest of the night." W regret that the reporter did not say whether the Rev. Mr. Dioga remained

any event there is evidence of the fact that he gave his countenance and support to an enter-tainment of which dancing was among the chief features. If dancing is sinful, was the Rev. Dr. Dioga any less guilty than the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE had been when he watched the dancing in the armory on the previous night? Time was, and it is not long ago, when any orthodox Protestant elergyman who conferred upon a ball the patronage of his presen would have been disciplined in a way not to be

forgotten for a lifetime. It would add to the comfort of the tens of thousands of people who ride on the elevated railroads after dark and all through the night if the cars were lighted by the electric light. The oil lamps now used often burn very dimiy, so that passengers find it difficult to recognize an acquaintance on the opposite side, and are wholly unable to glean the news from the even ing papers. The electric light would be much more serviceable than the ill-smelling kerosene as an illuminator in the elevated cars, and it ought to be adopted as soon as possible.

Chief ARTHUR of the locomotive engineers has for many years had the reputation of being exceedingly conservative as a leader of organized labor. But, during the present strike, his language and his action have shown that he is ready to go any length in radicalism. Several of his official circulars have contained suggestions such as he never before gave out, and there is evidence that he has offered strange advice to the local leaders at his conferences with them. What other labor leader ever concocted such a scheme as that which looks to the stoppage of every wheel on all the railroads of the country, and the arrest of the business of the American people, and the consequent disturbance of the public peace everywhere? It will not be possible hereafter for Mr. ARTHUR to stalk forth as a conservative leader of organized labor.

The expected contest between the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant-General as to their relative powers in the administration of the army evidently will not occur, at least during the present Congress, Gen. WHEELER having decided not to take the decision of a committee or of the House upon his bill enlarging the authority of the latter officer. In the numerous conflicts that have occurred on this subject the War Department has generally come out ahead. Gen. Rawlins, while Secretary in GRANT's Cabinet, floored Gen. SHERMAN when the latter trenched upon the prerogatives of the War Department as fixed by statute. Gen. Sheridan has had several differences with Secretary LINCOLN and Secretary Endicorr on the same subject. The very proposition of Gen. WHEELER to confer upon the officer in immediate command of the army authority to determine the period of staff duty grant leaves of absence, control the staff departments, and change the stations of officers and regiments, was itself a practical acknowledgment that that authority does not belong to the commanding officer now, but is vested in the War Department.

The French Chamber of Deputies treated with considerable levity the other day a novel argument in favor of colonial expansion. One of the members urged in support of the Tonquin credit that, if France clung to and developed her colonies, she might some day be able to trade off a nice bit of her foreign possessions with Germany for Alsace-Lorraine. It is doubtful if Germany could see any bargain worth driving in a swap of this sort, but a great deal of territorial trading has recently been going on in the newer parts of the world. A bare list pean powers in the regions of Africa they have recently appropriated would fill considerable space in a newspaper column.

What news could be more agreeable in these times than the item that the 65,000 men elonging to the forty-five unions of the build ing trades in this city are "satisfied with their wages and hours of labor"? Lucky New York! Lucky in the possession of such a vast and happy host of builders and beautiflers. May they enjoy long years and prosperity!

The project of erecting a colossal bronze statue of Peter Cooper has taken shape, and a contract for the work has been made with one of our sculptors. It is an honor that was merited by its subject. Few people know anything more about Mr. Coopen than the fact that he organized, founded, and supported he Cooper Institute. But, in truth, many of his other enterprises were advantageous to the community. As one of our early builders of extensive works for the manufacture of iron, as the builder of the first locomotive engine constructed on this continent, as a leader in the introduction of the electric telegraph, as a man of progressive ideas in many lines of in dustry, Mr. Coopen rendered services of great and lasting value to his country during hi long life. But his philanthropic deeds have given him a renown that overshadows his other

meritorious works.

Army Neminations and Bettrements. WASHINGTON, March 11.-The nomination of the Rev. John F. Dolphin of Minnesota to be Post Chaplain, sent to the Senate during the past week, has an unusual interest. The nomination was made "vice McAdam, retired." The McAdam vacancy is the one to which Father O'Shea of Buffalo was appointed, and the new nominee is of the same religious faith, peing recommended by Bishop Ireland.

Vacancies in charlaincies are becoming fre-

quent nowadays. Another is to occur a week hence, when Post Chaplain John W. Jackson vill be retired for age. Still another will take place in the autumn, when Chaplain Daniel Kendig retires. Next year there will be but one Kendig retires. Next year there will be but one retirement of a chaplain for age, but in 1890 there will be four.

Other army retirements for age are numerous this year. Among the most important will be those of Gen. J. C. Duane. Chief of Engineers, and Gen. Absalom Baird, Inspector-General, each at the head of a staff department. Other notable retirements in the staff corps are those of Col. Marcus D. L. Simpson and Col. W. W. Burns, each Assistant Commissary-General; bout-Col. Horace B. Burnham, Deputy Judge Advocate-General; Col. Rufus Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Col. Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster-General. In the line, the regimental commanders that retire for age are Col. Clermont L. Best, Fourth Artillery, and Col. John S. Mason, Ninth Infantry, Both in staff and line there are to be several other retirements for age among officers of the rank of Maior and Capitain.

The Ununswerable Question of 1888. From the Allanta Constitution. A very important question remains unanwered. How can the Democratic party hope to carry

New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut on a free trade

From the Kansas City Journal. THE SUN estimates the present population of New York city at 1,280,000, an increase of 450,000 since the census of 1881. We congratulate New York upon a growth which would be considered creditable even in the Southwest.

> A Time at Hand, There's a glorious time at hand

For our long englaved Ireland, From her valleys green shall rise a joyous song, And from rolling sea to sea. There shall dwell a people free, Ev'ry galling fetter sundered, worn so long. And the eyes that long have wept As her world-famed grandeur slept Vill a brightness know to put the stars to shame, And the glory of her race Shine afresh from freedom's place.

And a world grown kinder own our ancient name. There is scarce a foreign land But has seen the ready hand Of old Erin's sons upraised to guard the right, And with no uncertain sound Have their words for truth been found, Their valor saved the field in many a fight. Soon their faith will know a throne, Ev'ry foot of soil their own. Where shall dwell the brave at beart, the fair i

With a Home Bule law to guide. Their own valor guard her pride. POUGREEPSIE TO THE PRONT.

he Proposal to Commemorate New York's POUGHREEPSIE, March 10 .- The action of the Senate at Albany yesterday, in appointing committee of five to act with an Assembly committee upon the projected celebration of the State's acceptance of the Constitution of

the United States, will gratify many who have

lesired a commemoration of that event. The ratification was accomplished at Poughkeepsie, July 26, 1788; and it is here that the New York Historical Society has suggested that the centennial celebration should take place. Naturally the ceremonies need be only of a simple character, as has been the case in those States that have already held like commemorations. In Massachusetts, the hundredth anniversary of whose ratification oc-curred on the 6th of February, the flags were displayed from the public buildings of Boston. and reminders of a similar character were prepared. In New Jersey, which was the third State to ratify, the date being Dec. 18, 1787, the centennial ceremonies were much more formal and claborate. They included a public meeting with an historical address, speeches, music,

state to ratify, the date being Dec. 18, 1787, the centennial ceremonies were much more formal and elaborate. They included a public meeting with an historical address, speeches, music, and so on.

It is only surprising that more is not made of this important series of events. While the adoption of the Constitution as a whole, in the Philadelphia Convention, on the 17th of September, 1787, proved a declsive and most memorable act, set, without the several State ratifications, it would have gone into history as an empty document, like the Plan of Union proposed by Dr. Franklin and adopted by the Convention of the Colonies at Albany in 1764. And it was by no means a foregone conclusion that the States would ratify the work done at Philadelphia. There was much doubt connected with the issue, so bitter had been the controversies in the Convention over the rights of States and other fundamental matters.

The attitude of New York was especially interesting. The coming greatness of the Empire State was already felt. Its commanding political as well as geographical position, between the extremes of New England and the South, was also apparent. The seat of the Federal Government was in the city of New York. There was great anxiety to know how New York would receive the new instrument of union. It had been signed by 39 out of the 55 members of the Convention, and the only name affixed to it from New York was that of Alexander Hamilton. The need of renewed exertions to procure the adhesion of all the great States had already acceded to it, the famous series of articles signed "Publius." afterward collected into the volume called the "Federal sit." appeared in a New York was that of Alexander Hamilton. The head of renewed exertions to procure the adhesion of all the great States had already acceded to it, the famous series of articles signed "Publius." afterward collected into the volume called the "Federal sit." appeared in a New York was that of Alexander Hamilton. The change of a single vole would have made a tie. That

objectors in this state, in order to see a dealerd majority.

But the very closeness of the struggle makes it more interesting to review, and the Legislature will do well to provide at least for some recognition of the hundredth anniversary of the memorable event.

FAMOUS STOLEN GOODS RETURNED. Lord Ashburnham's Manuscripts at Last Restored to their Rightful Owner. From the London Daily Telegraph.

The restoration to the French National Library of the books and manuscripts stolen by Libri and sold by him to Lord Ashburnham has revived a good many reminiscences here respecting the noterious Italian book bandit. M. Léopold Delisie, who negotiated the transfer of the collection from the British Museum, hus received the congratulations of the Government and of many of his compatriots.

Libri was a persona gratissima in French litterary and bibliographical circles. His real name was Count Guglielmo Libri Carucci, and he was a member of the French Institute, a Professor in the College of France, and one of the principal contributors to the Revue des Deux-Mondes. His thefts were first brought to the notice of the Paris librarians by anonymous letters, and then by articles in the Moniteur and the National. He was then prosecuted and condemned by default to ten years' imperaconment; but even then his friends did not desect him. Prosper Mérinée, who defended him eloquently before the Senate, refused to believe in his guilt. When he field to London Sir Antonio Panizzi received him with open arms, maintaining that he was a persecuted man, and gave him carle bianche to wander about at his own sweet will inside the Library of the British Museum. Library of the books and manuscripts stolen by Libri and sold by him to Lord Ashburnham t his own sweet will inside the Library

of the British Museum.

Lord Ashburnham bought the stolen wares for £8.000. M. Deliale tried to negotiate with young Lord Ashburnham in 1878, but without success. Lately, however, M. Tribner offered to get the manuscripts for the French National Library in return for Manesse's rare collection of German poetry and a sum of £6.000. To this M. Delisle agreed, and the famous "Libri volumes" will soon return to their rightful abode

The Hewitt Beem in Harles

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Friday's leave of THE SUN there appears a statement in eference to the Harlem Democratic Club "Booming Mr. A. R. Hewitt for President." Several papers yester cratic Club had referred a resc by Mr. D. N. Carvalho nominating Mr. Hewitt for Pres ent to their Committee on Political Reform

many of my colleagues, permit me to state briefly the

facts attending the introduction of said resolution by

many of my colleagues, permit me to state orient ine facts attending the introduction of said resolution by Mr. D. N. Carvalho. At the meeting of the club, which was at the time in progress, a resolution had just been passed by a practically unanimous voice empowering and directing the Committee on Political Reform to consider and report a plan of securing to the club representation at the National Convention, and directing the political action of the club in the next campaign.

This resolution had no scener been carried than Mr. Carvalho offered the resolution in question. Its impropriety and untimeliness were manifest to every member present. The whole question and its kindred actions had been just referred to an and its kindred action. The whole question and its kindred action that had been just referred toos and its kindred action. The whole question and its kindred action that the said a report by that committee will be made on the 21st inst. I think it due to the organization to correct, as far as in my power to do so, any erroneous impression arising out of this unforcesen and unexpected incident, and thus place the club properly before the public; but I also wish to be understood as expressing my sumiration for the great shility and superior qualifications of Mr. liew. It for any office in the gift of the people. I know the club will enthusiastically enders the nominees of the New York, March 10.

New York, March 10.

Louis I', Soppakin.

No Republican Tariff Bill.

From the Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON. March 8.-Judge Kelley at nounces that the Republican position in the matter of the preparation of a tariff bill is this: "You may publish me to the country assaying that I have no tariff bill pre pared; that I do not intend to prepare a tariff bill; that I to not know that any of my Republican colleagues have prepared a tariff bill, and that if any of them proposes t ofer a tariff bill I will not consent to it, because it is not our business. It is for the majority to propose the tariff bill, and it is for the minority simply to show to the country the abortcomings of the majority.

> He Han Like His Uncle. From the Albany Argus

The entire Democratic ticket in New Lebanon was elected by a majority of 91. The Republicans, with the help of the Mukwumps, endeavored to throw Mr. S. I. Tilden out at no matter what cost: but, as usual, h many friends pulled him through with the largest ma jority the town ever gave since Mr. Tilden's uncle ran for President in 1876. After the canvass it was though best to serenade the mourners and give them a ope the Republican party will never be so foolish as idertake to defeat Mr. Tilden again, because it is simply an impossibility.

Tempting Providence.

"Ah, John," said a loving young wife, "it ems like tempting Providence for you to get your life insured; almost as if you were preparing for death, you know," and she cried a little on ,the collar of his new "Don't be foolish, little one," he gently rem

should be called suddenly you would have ten and dollars to keep the wolf from the door." sob; "I thought you were to get it insured for twenty

Gloom at the Hub. Young Bostonian (to servant)-Is Miss Wal-

Servant-Yis, sorr, but she is that sick she can't see Young Bostonian (alarmed)-Is it possible? Has she een ill long ! Servant-Iver since the news came about Misther

PORK AND THE PARIS FAIR.

New the West Proposes to Utilize the Expedition of 1888 in the Champ de Mars. WASHINGTON, March 11 .- A characteristic ally Western turn seems likely to be given to the esponse of Congress to the invitati the French Government for next year's univer sal exhibition at Paris. The year 1789 was on of extraordinary importance to both France and the United States. In the former it was signalized by that tremendous popular outbreak which attacked and destroyed the Bastile, the first step toward the overthrow of monarchy and the establishment of the first republic; in our country it was the year when the Con stitution and present form of government went into operation. France resolved to celebrate the hundredth! anniversary of her great revolution by a world's fair. With one accord the monarchies of Europe, headed by Germany, Russia. Austria, and Great Britain refused to take official part in this demonstra-

ion, although not forbidding? individual sub

jects to exhibit their wares. Switzerland and

all the republics of Central and South America

cordially responded to the invitation, showing

that if monarchies could combine to impore the

French centenary, republics could unite to sym

These were the circumstances under which the House Foreign Committee reported a joint resolution accepting the invitation of France, and making a liboral appropriation for a creditable exhibit of our products. The accompanying report dwelt on our obligations to France for aid in the struggles of the Revolution, on the manifestation of French sympathy in the gift of the Statue of Liberty, and declared that the revolution of 1789 gave impetus to the establishment of republican institutions throughout the world:

lishment of republican institutions throughout the world:

It is clearly the duty of the Congress of the United States to promptly take action upon the invitation extended, and thus to proclaim in the most emphatic manner its approval of this important project.

Eloquent speeches had supported the resolution, when the debate was suddenly enlivened by the irruption into it of the American hog. It occurred to some Western members that the throngs gathered at Paris would afford an excellent opportunity for making a special exhibit of our pork product, "in order that the people of Europe may see the Illinois pig in all his perfection and cheapness," as one Representative remarked, and may learn to appreciate "that short and simple animal of the poor," as a Chicago member touchingly styled him. The result was the offering of an American hog amendment to the acceptance of the invitation. Mr. Adams, who produced it, gave this reason for the nevel proceeding:

I feel in regard to this national invitation as altered an international exposition at Paris something as Ishoild international exposition at Paris something as Ishoild international exposition at Paris something as Ishoild

I feel in regard to this national invitation to attend an international exposition at Faris something as I should feel in regard to a similar invitation of hospitality from a man who in general had treated me as a friend, but who in one conspicuous instance had injured me. I should not feel exactly like breaking off friendship altogether, but should desire that his injurious and unjust act toward me should be recalled to his mind.

The amendment designed to recall the wrongs of the American hog to the sister republic contains two very practical proposals. One of them authorizes the Commissioner of Agriculture to prepare "a concise statement descriptive of swine raising in the United States, and the methods used in this country in preparing pork for export, together with such information as he may possess as to the relative wholesomeness of pork raised in the United States and in other countries." This document is to be "for gratuitous distribution at said Paris Exposition." and we therefore have a pleasing prospect of Government officials in the midst of tributes to the downfall of the Bastlie and to the friendship of Lafayette and Washington, thrusting upon unwary bystand-

said Paris Exposition." and we therefore have a pleasing prospect of Government officials, in the midst of tributes to the downfall of the Bastile and to the friendship of Lafayette and Washington, thrusting upon unwary bystanders circulars or pamphlets, "printed in English, French, and German." upon the merits of American pork.

A second duty of the Commissioner, even more singular, is "to secure, if possible, as a part of said Paris Exposition, a competitive inspection of pork raised in the United States and in different countries of Europe." The distribution of pork pamphlets would be comparatively easy, by a resort to placarded or sandwich men, or the other devices ramiliar to enterprising tailors for getting their circulars into the hands of the public. But whether France would care to pay such special honors to pork as to establish a competition in it. "as part of said Paris Exposition." is doubtful. Yacht racing, mowing contests, and even lock picking have, however, found a place as side shows at former World's Fairs, so that, pernant may be hoped for.

Whether this joint resolution, as passed by the House, will emerge from the Senate decked with the American hogs addendum. Thas been a matter of doubt. It may occur to that body that some other occasion would be more suitable for it than the official acceptance of a courteous invitation, especially since the exclusion of American pork from France dates as far back as Feb. 18, 1881. But the edict of Denmark, just published, forbidding the importation of sundry American pork products, will probably rearouse the Western determination to champion the American swine.

Queer Beligious Sects la Russia.

M Tsakni, a Russian writer, has 'just pub less than fifteen millions of devout followers of insanand cranky notions of Christianity; and new religion. or sects are constantly springing up in spite of all the afforts of the Russian authorities.

One of these sects is called the Runaways. They fly

rom their villages or towns. They believe in returning on wild state of existence, destroying their identity as much as possible, and living like savages. Civilization they regard as the great curse of humanity. They also carry on a sort of brigandage, and one of their most ed duties is to rob churches

There is another sect, calling themselves Christa. They adore one another. Crazy dancing forms part of heir religious ceremonies. The Skoptays, another religious body, believe in self

mutilation. They are also expert dancers and tuu Sarnum would be proud of such a set of acrobats. There is another sect that never speak. They make signs skilfully.

Bloody sacrifices form part of the religion of other fanatics, and the butchering of sons and daughters to appears the wrath of the Lord is getting rather too

There are also missionaries who go around preaching the glories and beauties of suicide and its necessity for salvation. A Mr. Souckhoff is the leader of this gang. He was arrested for murder some time ago but managed to escape, and turned up in a village where he preached so hard in favor of murder and sui cide that several of his followers out each other' throats, and others shut themselves up in their house nd burned themselves to death.

> The South's New Start. From the Monteruma Record.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dillard. after living to happy yesterday by the arrival of a nine-pound son From the Dooley Vindleator.

A couple living in this county have been married to wenty-three years and no children have been born upt

Boston's Calamity.

Now the good old town of Boston shakes in the salty Of grief because the fight in France has been declared a draw; And wofully wall the people and still almost refuse

To credit the appalling and soul-confounding news.), the thrill of toy borrer that through their w When they heard that Mitchell hadn't been slain by Sal The houses are dressed in weeds of wos, the note of toll

The sheer surprise and sorrow of a stricken people tells From the spectacled mose of beauty drops down the big Ab, Past Day will indeed be kept most mournfully this

year;
Ah, stubborn knees unbending and hard hearts that re-Because a giorious triumph was won not by John L; The intellect of Boston ponders with reciting brain-

Or was it Mitchell's strategy, or wasn't the champion Had the pink-skinned hero trained too fine, and was that the cause of it?
An endless debate is started, and a terrible taking on;

What was the matter with him? Was it the mud and

Alsa, what spell enchains the might of Our Invincible For the elephant's weak beside him, and the hurricane's bland and mild, and the grizzly's a bashful dove compared to this Arch-

His muscles are fadamentine and his thews of triple If he his a tower of basalt his fist would make it reel. flow could it be, then, that this fight was only a scurvy

How was it that he failed to smash Pour Moore's son-in-O. spectacle of utter grief: O. most heartrending

The brown broad has a bitter taste, and tears must spice the beans; on sorrows just as if her poor heart were un Nor can she be consoled until her ownest, favorite son

And shown that John of Besten is his great self onor

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

Cleveland Unavailable for a Second From the Albany Tim

The advocates of the renomination scheme, in discussing Mr. Cleveland's availability, use the argument that he has succeeded once, and, therefore, extreordhary proof to the contrary lacking. he is equally sure to succeed again. But were Mr. Cleveland just as strong as he was in 1894, he would still present no a surance of carrying this State. His plurality was onl 1,047. No other New York candidate for the Presidence on the Democratic ticket ever received within the ceatury so wretched a support, except Horace Greeley Sermour, as a New York candidate, received 10,00 majority in 1808, twenty years ago, when the war issue were rampant and available against him, while Samu J. Tilden, another New York candidate, received a Democratic majority of \$2,515, with a disciplined hords. Federal officials in power to contest his canvam. The are the only New York men (excepting Greeley) where have run as Presidential candidates within the is twenty-five years, but how superbly available eac proved as compared with Cleveland, who was non inated, forced into nomination, indeed, for no reace but his presumed availability! He then had the prestig of 192,000 majority behind him. How can the prestig of 1,047 plurality answer as a railying ory at St. Lout or his renomination ?

In fact, Mr. Cleveland's campaign of 1884 should be warning to the Democratic party that he is absoluted unavailable in this State. They were warned of his n opularity in the convention of 1834, and the warning then conveyed were proved at the election. His vo then was a failure that cannot be made to do duty as success. Nothing that he has done in his three years. administration can possibly have modified the opposi-tion which came so near defeating him then. No set set his has reclaimed one hossile voter of that time. In degree has the opposition of the Jrish-Americans og set he laboring men abated. In no manner can he possithave united in his own favor the elements of

morracy then against him.

No party can afford to risk its continuance in powers, to attaining which it had applied its greatest emergies for twenty-five years, on no risky a-precedent as the 1,047 plurality of 1984.

From the Omaha Berald. WASHINGTON, March 5.—Among the Productial candidates on the Republican side of the San. to one is working more industriously to inflate his be than Frank Hiscock of New York.

Stalwart Republicans for Depow. From the Lockport Journal. Mr. Depew is a typical American in the sen pe that Carfield was so regarded. His parents were poles, and his boyhood days were spent in the struggle with

The Office Too Big for the Man

From the Intfuto News, Mr. Cleveland's has been a cheese-paring a dninis ration. It has paid close attention to the tithing fraint, anise, and cummin, and ignored weightier maters. It has tried hard to substitute a civil service. form machine for official responsibility. It has defeebly and healtatingly with foreign affairs involved mocracy hoped to accomplish, by a sullen and treatment of party leaders by the Fresident. T things have disquisted friends of Mr. Cleveland, looked to see nerve and a spirit of progress in his d

ing with public affairs.

It begins to be evident that the real work of the Prodency and the leadership of a great party is too big t or Mr. Cleveland. His latest piece of fatuity—the spris g. ing of a free trade issue on the Presidential elwes it. It disconcerts and divides his party in spi of the disclaimers of a free trade purpose. The amprotection issue is raised just in time to do much has and no good. Hands better trained for so big an ente prise should guide the ship of State. It is no municipal cockleshell that Mr. Cleveland is attempting to stee of brough dangerous channels.

Cleveland Losing his Grip. From the Cleveland Leader.

WASHINGTON, March 8.-There is a growless feeling in the minds of the closest political observings that Cleveland will not be renominated, notwithstaugeng the bluster and awagger now made by those who are known to secretly despise him and his methods. The most pitiful showing of Cleveland's hold on the hearts of the Democrats of the Senate was made when it was left to Blackburn alone to attempt an answer to Ingalia.
Does any one suppose that if any other President, of Does any one suppose that if any other President, of whatever party, had been so attacked on the floor of the senate, there would not have been a score of Senaters

John Sherman will Plaster the Boundles.

From the Chicago Tribune. COLUMBUS, March 6.—There are indications that the Literary Bureau to boom the candidacy of Senator Sherman for the Presidency, with its central office in Washington city, is to have a branch here fro m which the Western States will be supplied. Business will be opened shortly, with Chauncey I. Filley of Mile souri in charge. His territory will cover Indian a. Illinois Wisconsto Minnesota Musconel with narts of handled will include a life of the Senator, accompanied by large portraits of the geutleman. An order for 1,500,000 of these pictures has already been given to a New York lithographing firm, and the first delivery will

occur in a few weeks.

SUNBEAMS. -Poverty Flats, Jackass Prairie, Hell Hole, and Devil's Ranch are no longer Western Post (f ices. They bave been renamed.

-Two of the members of the senior class at Hillsdale, Mich., are C. II. Jackson and George A Jackson. The former is 53 years old and the father c the latter, who is 22 years old, and both expect to grad uate in June. -A newspaper in West Bend, Wis., say

that a citizen of that place who has been married seven times recently applied to the authorities for his wife's commitment to the insane asylum, and was not able to tell what her Christian name was. -Much of the so-called ivory now in use simply potate. A good, sound potate washed in di-ited sniphuric acid, then belied in the same solution.

and then slowly dried, is all ready to be turned into but-tons, poker chips, and innumerable other things that ivory was used for once upon a time. -Gilbert Heal of Weston, Me., is a very old man for one who has had but twenty-six birthdays, for he was born in Georgetown, Mo., in 1788. But the fact that he was born on the 29th of February easily a counts for his poverty in birthdays. He is in fairly god health, and seems likely to see another birthday.

-Housekeepers who have been accustom to judge of the age of a turkey by the flexibility of th rear end of the breast bone, will be grieved to learn that unprincipled poultry dealers pound the breastbones aged turkeys until the tip attains the flexibility cour tent with youth, and thus render them marketable. ...There was a curious mirage at T Rivers, Wis., the other evening. There was no plowing, and the water was covered with thick

every sail set and everything drawing. She was at ently deeply loaded, and cutting her way note through the ice -A farmer near Nashville stuck \$30 in old shoe and put it away in a closet until the ta lector should call. When the collector called, the fa went for his shoe, but it had disappeared. Some

energetic questions disclosed the fact that his wife

cleaned out the closet and thrown away the -Emma Lange, a pretty 16-year-old Ch care girl, disobeyed her mother and went walking uni 10 o clock one evening with a young man. When a) got home her mother scoided her. Emma said that the wouldn't do her any good. Then her mother gave sound whipping and sent her to bed. She brooded

the whipping all night, and in the morning rose and took a dose of Rough on Rate and so killed he -The Seligman, Mo. Sunbeam, edi Jehn G. Mauger, which declares that it is publifying the Mauger, which declares that it is publifying men, women, children, and hirred handa" and motto is: "Take what is in sight and rustle for has this paragraph in a recent issue: "The Jung the Brat journal in the United States to nominal graties in the Brat journal in the United States to nominal graties and the Bratile of Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y." Mr. Claveland will be an appraiseful man, indeed, if he fails to suitably regardered man, indeed, if he fails to suitably regardered.

trateful man, indeed, if he falls to suitably ; Editor Manger's services —The Rev. Edward Anderson of Sodh Norwalk, Conn., owns a big Newfoundland dog to other day the dog came to him whining and holders a forepaw. Mr. Anderson looked at the paw, but he nothing. A little while afterward the dog came split His master this time put some vaseline on the par, sell the dog went of apparently satisfied; but next mersial he came again and insisted on more attention. This Mr. Anderson looked closer and found a needle is the

lesh. He had to cut deep to get it out, but the dog sett linched, and when it was out seemed very thankful--The citizens of Virginia, Nev., have complained that the Lake Tahoerishermen cheated then by forcing down the throat of each trout caught as mall smooth pebblesias it would hold. When the Virginia smooth percentage it would hold. When the Virgoobjected to shuying stones by the pound at treat rais
the fishermen were indignant. They said that they he
not been cheating, but that the troat had awailored it
stones as ballast—that the lake was of great depth as
had subterranean passages to Donner Lake, assistantle
trout had to awailow the stones in order to sink der
nough to find the assessment of the property was

enough to find the passages. This explanation was